

Trenchery.
Oh, trenchery, who gave thee birth,
O'er thee the right to walk the earth,
To tread where flowers bloom,
And send them withering to their tomb?
Who gave thee power to rend the heart,
Lay waste its joy in every part,
Turn smiles to grief and love to hate,
And every noble deed forsake?
Who bade thee smother friendship's ties,
And cause the wild heart-rending sighs?
To stay life's current as it flows,
And fill the mind with untold woes?
Who bade thee seek the house of truth,
Where angels rest on the arm of youth,
And wrest from there each happy tie,
That they in sorrow droop and die?
Speak, if thou canst! tell the place,
Where first the light shone on thy face;
Thou demon dæd! where Pluto reigns,
Thou'lt find a home—on Hades' plains.

English Views on the Outrages to American Vessels.

In the House of Commons, June 4th, Mr. Wilson asked whether there were any objections to lay upon the table the correspondence between the British Government and that of the United States respecting the Slave trade.

Mr. Fitzgerald replied that the American Government had made grave charges against certain British officers, but no official accounts had been received from those officers. He could only say that if occurrences such as those complained of had occurred, they would be viewed with the deepest regret by the Government and immediate explanation given. The fullest information should be laid before Parliament as early as possible; meanwhile he had sent out to the officers in command of the squadron in the Cuban waters to make every inquiry into the subject, and that the greatest caution and forbearance should be exercised towards vessels bearing the American flag.

The London Times, in a leader on the searching of American vessels, reiterates its objections against the policy of maintaining a squadron which has proved so ineffectual for the end in view. It says:

"Whatever the right of the case, and however far Americans may be ready at present, in compliance for peace sake, we cannot but look forward to a day when it will be more unnecessary for the Americans to submit, and a still greater let-down to our pride to give way."

After passing some censure upon the spathy of the American Government in the suppression of the slave trade, it concludes as follows:—

"We do not compel her to the virtue she has not; before very long the attempt must bring on a fearful war. Is there no such thing as giving up a crusade which began with being optional, and is found to be ineffectual? Is nothing to be surrendered except after the loss of 80,000 lives on both sides, and thirty millions of money? Is there no other use equally benevolent to which we could put the half million and valuable lives annually sunk in those squadrons?"

In the city article of the Times some reflections are made on the same subject, and it is asked whether, supposing America to be unwilling to find ships for the slave trade squadron, they might not make an agreement for one or two American officers to be received as permanent guests on board British vessels while serving on such duties, and for all searches to be conducted under the auspices of American officers.

The Daily News (editorial), on the same subject, regards the affair as a disagreeable one, but thinks it is premature to jump at conclusions without hearing both sides of the question. It discredits the report made by some of the American captives.

The same paper draws a contrast between the servcompliance policy of Russia and the slave policy of America, and incidentally reviews the career of Touqueneff and Edward Everett, upon the latter of whom is cast some bitter reflections.

The London Post thinks, if injury has been sustained, England cannot refuse the reparation demanded by Cass, and calls for such forbearance in the matter complained of as will not endanger the friendly relations between the two countries.

The London Star thinks the danger is imminent, unless the British Government recede from its untenable position.

Squatter Sovereignty.

The following, which we clip from the Chicago Tribune of Saturday, are the positions taken by Hon. Abraham Lincoln, in his speech before the Republican Convention at Springfield, on Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., to which we would invite the attention of our readers:—

1. The doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, embodied in the Nebraska bill, and the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court, are admirably matched as to afford ground for the presumption that they were each prepared for the other—the object being, first, to make slavery possible in the free Territories, and second, to make it possible in the free States.

2. The doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, reduced to its minimum, is that one man may make a slave of another in a free Territory, and no third man, either in or out of the Territory, shall object.

3. A little quarrel or a greater one, as people view it, has sprung up between Senator Douglas and the President. But the difference between them is a question of fact—not of principle. Mr. Douglas holds that the Lecompton Constitution was not the will of the people of Kansas. The President holds that it was. Both agree that it ought to be. On this question of fact merely, hangs the whole strife. So far as the argument is concerned, we must say that Judge Douglas has altogether the advantage of his adversary. But Judge Douglas has not said, does not say, that there is a principle of principle involved in the case. The most that can be said for him is, that he is opposed to the Lecompton Constitution because

he thinks it is not the will of the people. On neither of these points did the Republican party ever differ from him.

4. Mr. Douglas takes special pains to say that he cares not whether slavery is voted up or voted down. Republican doctrine. They would vastly prefer that it should be voted down. If we exercise the charity to think that Mr. Douglas would personally prefer to have it voted down, he is left on a worse horn of the dilemma, viz: he would have the people of the country and the policy of the Government, educated to a condition of total indifference whether slavery is voted up or voted down in all our territories—a condition which he himself would repudiate and scorn as an individual!

5. In the Dred Scott decision which Mr. Douglas took an early occasion to endorse, it is declared that a negro brought into a free State, for the convenience of his master, may be again declared a slave by any Court outside of that free State—which his master can subsequently force him into. That which may apply to one slave may apply to a thousand. Thus the only present difficulty in the way of holding slaves in Illinois is the uncertainty of getting them back into Missouri or Kentucky in case they choose to assert their freedom.

ORGANIZATION.—Since the State Committee have fixed the date for the State Democratic Convention, the Democratic press, have been loud in their exhortations to their friends to organize. What is the matter now? Is there a division among the democrats of Michigan? We supposed, four months ago, that the pro-slavery party of this State was armed and equipped according to law. It seems, however, that the terrified are not organized. The abandonment by Mr. Buchanan of the great principle, upon which he predicated his election, seems to have shaken the democratic House. We do not see why the party is not properly organized, for all of the democratic papers in the State, have given in their adhesion to the English juggle, save the Flint Democrat. We hope that there may be a proper and efficient organization in order to prevent the Republicans from going to sleep on their arms.—*Michigan Statesman.*

Verdict against Hot Biscuits.

Dr. Bunting, who has been experimenting with Alexis St. Martin, the Frenchman with a window in his stomach, through which can be seen all the processes of digestion, declares that hot bread never digests at all. It is tumbled about for a long time, till it begins to ferment, when it is forced out with other useless debris. It never digests, and is never assimilated by the organs of nutrition. Its only effect is to produce dyspepsia. This is Dr. Bunting's testimony, as demonstrated by repeated experiments upon the stomach of St. Martin.

The Springfield, Mass., Republican perpetrates an interrogatory libel on hoop wearers: "Why are hoops like an obstinate man? Because they often stand out about trifles." Oh, dear!

Some people take more care to hide their wisdom than their folly.

GREAT SALE OF STATE LANDS IN MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE,
Lansing, June 24, 1858.

THE public offering of the lands, about 5,000,000 acres of the lands which were granted to the State by act of Congress, in 1850, and described by the legal subdivisions in the supplements of this paper, which are herewith circulated, will commence at the Capitol of the State on Wednesday, the 25th day of July next, and be continued from day to day, until they shall all have been offered, in the order by counties as published in this paper, beginning in Monroe County, in the southeast corner of the State, proceeding from east to west, alternately, offering all that are advertised in each and every county in course through the State. By reference to the supplements, containing descriptions at length of all the lands advertised for sale, the quantity in each county will be seen.

The progress of the sales from day to day will be reported to the daily papers in the State, so that all who are desirous of purchasing in certain counties only, may thus be posted, to save them the unnecessary time and expense of attending through all the sales.

The terms of sale to those who make affidavit, personally, before the Commissioner, at the time of sale, according to law of their desire to be "actual and bona fide settlers" on the land within one year from the time of purchase, as required by section 8th of the act passed February 4th, 1855, will be 25 per cent. of the purchase price (or bid) down, and the balance in ten years at the option of the purchaser, with annual interest of seven per cent. on the unpaid balance, and in addition to their own affidavit, must furnish the Commissioner, at the time of sale, with the affidavit of the Supervisor of the town in which the land is located (the supervisor's affidavit may be taken in his own county or before any qualified to administer oaths), and to settle, full payment will be made to the Commissioner, and not for timber, mines, or other mineral selection in one body, and in addition under the law to but one such privilege of settlement. From all who do not make a satisfactory affidavit, to settle, full payment will be made in all cases required down by the law of those who pay in full on the day of sale that the land is not "valuable for timber, mines, salines, &c." The lowest bid that can be received is the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre, and the one to whom any description or descriptions of lands shall be made, will be required to make prompt payment of his bid, according to law, at the time of sale, in such current funds as the State Treasurer will receive, subject to all the provisions and penalties for failure or for false or fraudulent bids, according to law of the act. It is expected that the bidders that all the requirements of this section will be strictly observed. A number of hundreds of copies of descriptions of the lands the State now has for sale, will be found for public use in each of the County Treasurers' offices of counties in which any of the lands are advertised, and also at this Office.

While this land has been called "wamp land," much of it is among the most valuable farming lands of the State, and in many places, and the terms of payment being made so easy, great numbers, within and without the State, who are now without land, are flocking to the State, and doubtless eagerly embrace this most favorable opportunity to provide themselves good lands, at cheap rates, to make themselves owners of their own. More than 50,000 acres of these lands, in quality below the average, were taken in sixty days, by adjacent owners, immediately after the passage of the act of February 4th, in the present year. Even the lowest of these lands by proper drainage, for which a portion of the proceeds of the sale are to be applied, will make the very richest and most durable meadow land that can be found, and it has also been simply tested that the deep vegetable mould thus accumulated for ages, makes the richest kind of manure, with a due admixture of other kinds, whenever needed, for adjoining crops.

There are also, in this largest body of land ever offered perhaps at any one sale in any country, many thousands of acres not only of the best grain and grass land, but also of the most valuable pine, cedar, hemlock, cherry, black walnut, whitewood,

white ash, black ash and white oak timber, as well as many very valuable water powers, in the purchase of which great bargains will be many undoubtedly be made, by those having means for safe and profitable investment—as all the sales must be absolute and without reserve, and by the conditions of the law, those who buy on credit for actual settlement are prohibited from purchasing those lands which are more especially valuable for timber, mines, salines, &c. Many hundreds of miles of railroads in the vicinity of these lands, both in the Upper and Lower Peninsulas, are already projected, and by the aid of the liberal Government Land Grants, must be built at no distant day, thus eventually making them, to local advantages, by internal improvements and by lake and river navigation, as well as for soil, timber, mines, salines, &c. among the most valuable and productive that can be found. Upon most of this vast tract of land, the higher portions of it will grow the largest kind of wheat, corn, potatoes, &c., and the lower portions, with proper drainage and culture, the heaviest grass, oats, corn, potatoes, hemp, &c. The Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, now nearly completed, passes through many of these lands, making the third rail-road now running through the State from east to west, within a few years, each doing a large and rapid business.

The Saint Mary's Ship Canal, connecting, as it does, by water and by railroad, the western and southern markets with the untold wealth of the Upper Peninsula, in its minerals, its splendid scenery, its fisheries, and its other resources, is a salubrious climate, must eventually make it one of the richest, most healthful and desirable localities in our country. In addition to this, we already see new towns and cities, liberally projected, founded upon this reasonable and very general expectation.

It is now confidently expected that railroads will also soon be built, running from the southern boundaries of the State, north through Lansing, the Capital, and the various cities and towns, and other important places, thus again connecting the southern as well as the eastern market with the rich and extensive lumber regions in the northern parts of the State. One such road is already completed from the northern boundary of Ohio, passing through the thriving city of Adrian to its rival city, Jackson, on the Central Railroad, and doing excellent business, and keeping pace with the progress of our railroads.

Detroit, which will very soon number its 100,000 population, (being more than doubled in five years,) and commanding as it does, to so large an extent, the various avenues of trade, by railroads and by water, when the immense resources of the State, of which it must remain the commercial metropolis, shall become fully developed, will ever rank among the largest and most wealthy cities of the west.

As a State, commercially, it is a grand and rich commerce of the east with the great agricultural and being nearly surrounded by navigable waters capable of floating the largest craft, I regard the Peninsula State unequalled in natural commercial as well as agricultural advantages among all our prominent inland States.

Its climate, soil, timber and water are all that could be desired. Its University, at Ann Arbor, Normal School, at Ypsilanti, and Colleges at Kalamazoo, Hillsdale, Leoni, Albion, Monroe and Lansing, are all delightfully located in those beautiful towns. These, with its other institutions of learning springing up in various parts of the State, for the liberal education of its youth, and its daughters, as well as its institutions of humanity for the unfortunate, (the House of Refuge, its Deaf and Dumb and Insane Asylum,) are permanently organized upon the most liberal plans, and some of them already amply endowed. Its Agricultural College, located near the Capital, and but just established, has connected with it some 700 or 800 acres of the choicest land and is already flourishing; and its friends are sanguine that if conducted upon principles of the strictest practical economy, it will soon become an institution highly useful and honorable to the agricultural interests of the State, for the education of its enterprising sons, to become scientific, practical and thrifty farmers.

Its Primary School Fund is already large and permanent, and affords the means for four hundred Schools everywhere springing up under this system, the constitutional provisions of the State are so ample that should the State ever become much elevated in character and entirely free of expense to all who choose to avail themselves of its benefits.

When but part payment for these lands is made down for settlement, assignable certificates of sale are given to purchasers. But whenever full payment is made, either at the time of purchase, or subsequently, and affidavit endorsed upon the certificate, the State, by its proper officers, from the State are issued to the proper holders of all such certificates on their presentation at the office of the Secretary of State. The greatest care should be taken by those who intend to purchase certain lots of land, that their descriptions accurately embrace just the lots they intend, and not others or portions of them, who intend to purchase towns, ranges, &c. Serious disappointments and injuries occasionally occur to some by their having received descriptions and certificates of sale, with a view to purchase, that they did not intend or desire to buy.

REYNOLDS B. TREADWELL, Commissioner.

NOTICE TO WOOL GROWERS!

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Cass and adjoining counties, that he has on hand and will keep constantly supplied with the best quality of wool, from a large assortment of

Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Filled Cloths, Flannels, Blanketing and Stocking Yarn!

To Exchange for Wool, On the most reasonable terms, or sell LOW FOR CASH!

Any person having more Wool than they wish to exchange for Cloth, can have the balance in Cash.

The subscriber will receive Wool to manufacture on shares, or by the yard, at low rates. He will forward their wool and return their cloth in good season, from actual and bona fide settlers.

Please call and examine my Goods and judge for yourselves.

Office on Main Street, opposite the Exchange, in the village of Lagrange, Cass Co., Mich.

STEPHEN MEAD, June 14th, 1858.

LUMBER!

THE undersigned, having rebuilt his Saw Mill, and got it in prime running order, is now prepared to furnish

On the shortest notice, CHEAP FOR CASH.

Mill situated a mile and a quarter west of Dowagiac, on the Dowagiac Creek.

J. H. OARLEY, June 23d, 1858.

What Time is it?

THE undersigned, having labored for the last seven years, improving the character and constitution of

THE BEST COMBINED REAPER & MOWER.

I HAVE for sale Mumy's improved Machine, which has just received the

FIRST PREMIUM at all the trials of which I have seen a report, as the BEST

Combined Reaper & Mower.

These awards, given at the State Trials in Ohio and Maryland, and the United States Trial at Syracuse, besides a great number of County awards, together with the fact that it is more largely made and sold than any other, assure me that it is BEST, all things considered, and of this I give a

Written Warranty and allow the

BUYER TO BE JUDGE!

I have also Woodbury's Patent

HORSE POWER & SEPARATOR, which has no superior, so far as I know. It gives

COME AND SEE THEM!

Dowagiac, June 10, 1858. IRA BROWNELL, June 10-11

WOOL CARDING.

Spinning, Weaving, Fulling, Dyeing, and Finishing,

AT LAGRANGE!

[Formerly Whitmanville, Cass County.]

THE Subscriber having added a new lot of Machinery, is prepared to receive WOOL for

CLOTH, SATINETTS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Having had a long experience in the business, we feel confident that we can give general satisfaction to all who will favor us with their custom.

Wool for bolting—many Clean Towels washed, and cleaned by the subscriber, without charge. "Burry" Wool will be taken at Satinet, of our regular prices. Wool will be taken at cash prices, in payment for manufacturing, and in exchange for goods.

G. J. V. R. June 10-11

Kitchen Help

FURNISHED on short notice, warranted to get up good natural and keep proper hours. Price and complexion to suit purchasers.

June 10th. H. W. RUGG.

ORNAMENTAL.

An incomplete assortment of jewelry on hand and for sale at low figures—many desirable articles going for a song—of a single note.

June 10th. H. W. RUGG.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE!

H. E. ELLIS,

WISHES to inform the inhabitants of DOWAGIAC, and the surrounding country, that he has lately fitted up the STORE situated on the

CORNER OPPOSITE TO THE AMERICAN HOTEL, Where he is just receiving a new and well selected

Stock of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, Groceries,

BOOTS AND SHOES, &c., &c., which he is now offering for sale at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

He also begs to state he will keep a choice selection of the above named GOODS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and as he buys for CASH, he is prepared to sell at such PRICES as will GIVE SATISFACTION to all who may

Favor him with their Patronage.

He would here intimate to those who are wishing to purchase

Cheap Goods, that as his stock will be replete in all its

VARIOUS BRANCHES! they will find it to be to their INTEREST to patronize the

CANADA STORE.

A CALL is respectfully solicited. N. B.—All kinds of PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods.

Dowagiac, April 24th, 1858. apr29-30

INDEMNITY.

AGENCY OF PHENIX INSURANCE CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES!

D. W. Clemmer, (Formerly with L. Brewer & Co.)

HAVING purchased their entire stock of Drugs and Medicines, respectfully informs his friends and customers, and all who may favor him with a call, that he will keep constantly on hand

THE BEST ASSORTED STOCK!

In town, of every kind of goods usually kept in a Drug Store.

Call and See for Yourself,

At the old Store of L. BREWER & CO., you can find always a good supply of

Drugs & Medicines,

PAINTS AND OILS,

Patent Medicines,

DYE STUFFS,

Perfumery & Toilet Soaps,

BURNING FLUID,

LAMP OIL,

Pure Wines and Liquors,

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

ALSO,

A Few Choice Groceries.

BEST BRANDS OF TOBACCO & CIGARS!

Physicians will be furnished at a discount.

We sell exclusively for CASH, and by so doing are enabled to undersell any shop when they do credit business.

Dr. M. Porter's Office is connected with the store, and will wait upon all wishing Prescriptions.

Please Call before Purchasing Elsewhere. D. W. CLEMMER, Dowagiac, April 24th, 1858. apr29-30

MAMMOTH STORE.

NEW GOODS.

NEW PRICES!

F. G. LARZELERE,

HAS just received the largest and most fashionable stock of new and splendid

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS! ever introduced in this market, which will be sold

Cheaper than Ever.

AMONG OUR

DRY GOODS! will be found

PRINTS, GINGHAMS, BRILLIANTS, BARAGES, LAWNS, &c., which cannot fail to please.

I have also on hand a large and complete assortment of

GROCERIES, Boots and Shoes, HATS AND CAPS, &c., &c.

In conclusion, I will say that I will be very glad to show these beautiful GOODS to such as want to BUY, and have no hesitation in saying I do not mean to be

UNDERSOLD!

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.

F. G. LARZELERE, May 15th, 1858. my15-31

NEW LIVERY STABLE!

THE undersigned are now prepared to supply those may call, with

GOOD AND SUBSTANTIAL LIVERY STOCK, Consisting of Single Seated, Open and Covered Buggies;

Two-seated open and covered

Carriages; Also fancy and single two-seated

And all the appendages usually attached. Our Horses are young, sound, gentle and fleet. Carriages new, and will be kept at all times clean and ready to suit the most fastidious.

We would respectfully solicit, and hope to merit, a share of the patronage of our friends and the public.

Enquire at the Exchange Hotel, or at the store of L. Brewer & Co. PALMER & DENNIS, Dowagiac, April 23d, 1858. apr30-1y

NEW YORK STORE!

G. C. JONES & CO.,

NEW SPRING GOODS!

PAINTS AND OILS,

Patent Medicines,

DYE STUFFS,

Perfumery & Toilet Soaps,

BURNING FLUID,

LAMP OIL,

Pure Wines and Liquors,

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

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